

ten Bank, by some arrangement with the Monmouth Bank of New Jersey, had used this money in an effort, probably unsuccessful, to give a temporary credit to the notes of the latter institution.

The president of the Monmouth Bank has promptly caused Mr. Spencer to be committed, and it is painful to know that he has a family of eight children dependent upon him for subsistence.—[N. Y. Amer.]

"Gullum in Parvo."

Remedy for Grief.—The Marshal de Mancy maintained that the flesh of pigeons possessed a consoling virtue. Whenever this nobleman lost a friend or relation he said to his cook, "let me have roast pigeons for dinner to-day. I have always remarked (added he) that after having eaten two pigeons I rose from the table much less sorrowful."

All the disputed territory on our North-east boundary lying south of the river St. John is now virtually under American jurisdiction. There is a passable summer and good winter road to the Fish River station 45 miles further.

A great rogue wrote home to his anxious parents that he was doing well, and was fast rising in the *Kanawha* service.

Antipathies.—There is perhaps something more of serious fact than poetry in the following rhymes.

I hate long stories and short ears of corn
A costly farm-house and a shabby barn;
More cures than pigs—no books but many guns;
Corn'd toes, tight boots, old boots and paper duns;
I hate tight-lacing and loose conversation,
Abundant gab and little information;
The fool who sings in bed and snores in meeting,
Who laughs while talking, and who talks while eating.

Well, Patrick, asked the doctor, how do you do to-day? "O dear, doctor, I enjoy very bad health to-day. This rheumatism is very distressing indeed. When I go to sleep I lay awake all night, and my toe is swelled up as big as a goose's hen's egg, so when I stand up I fall down directly."

Another suspension, as the fellow said when he saw a man hung.

"Are those bells ringing for fire," inquired a frightened maiden? "No, madam, they have a plenty of that article, and they are ringing for water to match."

Colonels.—The New York Herald says, "When a stranger is introduced to you as a colonel, take care of your pockets and reputation. We think this an aspersion on the military."

Education.—A large meeting has been held at Clarksburg, Va. for the purpose of consulting on the means to be adopted to increase education in that State.

Greenough's statue of Washington has reached its destined position in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. It weighs 20 tons. It was found to be uninjured.

A man of genius may know the whole map of human nature, but like the great geographer may be apt to be lost in the wood, which any one in the neighborhood knows better than him.

Affection.—Affections, like the conscience, are rather to be led than drawn; and it is to be feared that they who marry where they do not love, will love where they do not marry.—*Fowler.*

If marriage places a woman in that sphere where she may attain the greatest happiness, so does it advance her station of power and responsibility. Her power over her husband's happiness is almost absolute. By wisdom, by steadiness, by forbearance, by meekness, she may be to him a tower of strength, but no tongue can tell the ways in which she may annoy and make him wretched.

Sincerity.—Sincerity is the basis of every virtue, the love of truth, as we value the approbation of heaven or the esteem of the world, should be cultivated. In all our proceedings it will make us direct and consistent. Ingenuity and candor possess the most powerful charm; they bespeak universal favor and carry an apology for almost every failing.—*Blair.*

Anger.—To be angry about trifles is mean and childish, to rage and be furious is brutish, and to maintain perpetual wrath is akin to the practice or temper of devils; but to prevent or suppress rising resentment, is wise and glorious, is manly and divine.

No rogue should forget that there is a great difference between the consequential importance of a great rascal and a little one. One goes in chains to prison, the other in splendid style to Europe.

Pretty Keen.—"My dear," said a young gentleman to a lady to whom he hoped to be married, "do you wish to make a fool of me?" "No," replied the lady, "nature has saved me the trouble."

King George the III. learned the art of printing in his younger days and frequently set type after he ascended the throne.

Never allow yourself to be laughed out of that which is right; it is the most cowardly act a man can be guilty of.

The proudest man on earth is but a pauper fed and clothed by the bounty of heaven.

When once the world has got hold of a lie it is astonishing how hard it is to get it out of the world.

Facts are often extravagant and monstrous, because we do not know the whole system that explains and harmonizes them.

How to make a Jury Agree.—Some noted horse thieves had been arrested, and tried several times, in the State of Illinois; but it was impossible to obtain their conviction on the clearest evidence, until last April, when two well-known thieves being on trial, eleven of the Jury threatened the twelfth with a taste of the cowskin, unless he would consent to a verdict of guilty. This brought him to reason, and the men were condemned.—*Newark Advertiser.*

THE HERALD.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, 1841.

*The Spirit INDEPENDENCE let us share:
Lord of the Lion heart and Eagle eye—
Thy steps I follow with my Roman hose,
Nor heed the Storm that howls along the sky.*

WOOD!—Those who have contracted to bring us wood are informed that—it's cold weather and we have not a day's allowance on hand.

Several communications on file for examination next week.

The third Lecture of Mr. Bannatyne's course, which was postponed on account of the weather, will be delivered this evening at half past 6 o'clock, in the Court House.

ANCIENT DOCTRINES.

With a modesty peculiar to it, the Woodstock Spirit of the Age speaks of locofoco doctrines as "eternal truth." That the principle of truth is eternal, or more properly, that Truth is an eternal principle, is one of the plainest principles in theology; but in its application to locofocoism, we are not able to justify the theory as correct. Either our chronology or that of the editor of the Age is defective; but if his science of computing the dates of events enables him to grapple eternity past, or if the foundation of his theory is of that nature that he can draw conclusions from obscure premises with infallible accuracy, we may as well submit the controversy at once as to attempt to contest the question. But, entertaining the most serious doubts about it, we will venture upon the editor's habitual good nature with a bill of exceptions to his assumption.

We have never been able to discover a single trace of locofocoism, or "democracy," as it is most erroneously called, farther back than the time of Andrew Jackson, A.D. 1827. About this era, a new and very singular popular feeling arose among the people, and we believe it is a matter of oral history, that it was begotten under very singular circumstances and has subsisted from that time to this on equally singular nourishment, to be drawn from Republican soil. Previous to this date, we are confident a totally different spirit prevailed in this country, and that it faithfully represented the views and feelings of a certain band of refugees who sought among the interminable wilds of America an asylum from the oppression inflicted upon them by a very similar spirit to locofocoism in their own country. Previous to the above date we certainly find no government proscription against a mixed currency, resolutely maintained against the often expressed wishes of a vast majority of the people—no bribing the party vote of new States with public property, in the proceeds of which they have no real claim even in distribution, save on the ground of generosity and good will—no universal distribution of Executive favors to political friends as rewards for party services—no bold threats to assassinate an antagonist political rival in event of his being successful—no requiring the whole fraternity of office-holders to pay a certain percentage of their salaries towards defraying the enormous expense of a great, systematized electioneering warfare—no screening the crimes of unfaithful public officers from exposure and punishment, and no tacit encouragements held out to them to steal and run away—no swarms of agents employed to traffic for votes or compel them to unwilling service where circumstances render coercive measures effectual—no fighting out of Congress members who presented the legal proofs of being entitled to seats, for the purpose of supplying their place with partisan friends—no maneuvering and managing to get an obnoxious measure through Congress—no forcible ejection of the steward of the public treasure because he would not bend his principles and conduct to the high-handed schemes of ambition of the executive and handle the money where he pleased to direct—no absolutism of the president over the will of the nation, the legislative enactments of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court—no violent repeal factions drummed up in advance of the enactment of a law, to trample with impunity upon every principle of order, justice, and good faith of the government—no copying the most anti-republican features of despotic governments in fashioning Republican institutions—no mobbing with brick-bats and bludgeons peaceable processions of political opponents, as occurred in New York and Baltimore, at the latter of which place a most worthy young man had his brains dashed out with a cudgel by a loco bully—no pensioned presses, paid from government coffers to vilify, libel and slander the characters of opposing candidates, who in all human probability were politically, civilly, and religiously as amiable as their own lauded favorites—no wholesale fabrication of forged certificates, to unfavorably prejudice the minds of the simple, who know no better than to give credit to such miserable lies;—and, in short, no broad and extensive system of corruption to sustain in power a party, whose distinguishing principles were adopted as marks of distinction rather than an improvement upon previous ones.

In fine, so far as our information extends, no spirit bearing any considerable resemblance to locofocoism, and no political principles which could be recognized as belonging to the same family, were ever known to exist in this country antecedent to the above date. But if unfortunately in error, and if indeed locofocoism is "eternal truth" we should be most sensibly affected by the editor's kindness of he would give us an epitome of its ancient history, commencing with the creation and extending through that period in which occurred the Apostasy, the Expulsion from Eden, the murder of Abel, and through all that long period of corruption and wickedness down to the time when it became necessary to purge earth of its abominations by a general deluge. We will acknowledge one feature of the "hard currency" can be raked up from the smouldering ruins of antiquity, and be shown to have had a momentary existence about this period, but the scheme proved an entire failure, as Jackson's reputation of it did in the 19th century. One Nimrod, evidently a speculative, new-notion inventor, ambitiously vain, and wishing to distinguish himself as a Reformer, undertook to turn whole provinces, and for aught we know, the whole range of the Himalah mountains into gold—he however made no provision for the "silken net-work purses" to put it in, which oversight his modern imitator fortunately remedied.

We shall be happy to unite with the editor of the Age in prosecuting any scientific research to discover the fossil remains of locofocoism, or bring to light such scraps of its history as may be extant to prove that it is indeed an ancient doctrine, and that its principles justify his assumption of being "eternal truth."

THE MIDDLETOWN CONTROVERSY.

A stray copy of the Castleton Statesman has this week fallen into our hands (from what source we know not) containing a communication from J. Clark, setting forth what it claims to be facts to prove that the representative from that town holds his seat in the House of Representatives by a majority of four votes, and that this majority was obtained by the unjust and partial conduct of the town authorities in admitting votes. This old score should be lanced to the bottom, and the actual state of the case made known; and although we attach little credit to loco charges of corruption at the ballot boxes, yet Mr. Clark has told so smooth a tale, and withal, in so remarkably candid manner for a loco, that we think some citizen ought to tingle his ear with a recital of some facts which he probably forgot to mention. A reply is due the public.

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Clay is now in the 63d year of his age. He is six feet high, not stout, and has a very careless appearance. His limbs are long; he has a slow precise walk, and takes lengthy strides. His complexion is light, high retreating forehead, and very thin hair, slightly grey. His mouth and eyes, the former being very large, and the latter small and grey, give every indication of that genius he is known to possess. The fire of his eye cannot be described; but it can be felt with tremendous power. No one can resist its potency. He has a great deal of suavity in his manners, and he has a most rare faculty of making every one to whom he is introduced feel easy and free. There can be no restraint in his company. He makes himself agreeable to all, the greatest or the smallest. He has been a public man near forty years. He entered Congress, first the Senate, I believe, where he did not long remain, at a very early age; and ever since he has filled a large space in the public mind. As a Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of the most difficult, arduous, and important stations in the Government, he presided with an ability which has never been approached. It was in this station that his powerful genius was universally acknowledged. All paid homage to it. As an orator he holds the highest rank in the country. The tones of his full, rich, exquisite voice, and his inimitable and original manner, are fascinating beyond parallel. He is eloquent, argumentative, playful, and persuasive. He has command over both the feelings and judgments of his hearers. As a legislator, a leader in a legislative body, a ready debater, and practical statesman, he has never been equalled in this, or I believe any other country. Napoleon was not greater as a captain than is Henry Clay as a legislator. He is always ready at his post; and no matter what may spring upon him, he is prepared for it. His dexterity is astonishing. If his opponents toss him ever so high, he invariably lights on his feet; and let the blows dealt at him be ever so well directed, or ever so powerful, he is sure to wind them off, either by his superior skill or strength. In defence of attack, he is equally an adept—unapproachable. His mind is as elastic as the trunk of an elephant; it can grasp with equal facility the mightiest or minutest object as occasion requires. He unites genius and talents with an inexhaustible store of common sense. All his faculties are available. No man ever originated so many great public measures as he has. He has the genius to conceive great things, and the power to consummate them; differing in this respect from all his contemporaries. He is a very bold man, and never waits for others to move, or watches the current to determine his own course; he takes the responsibility. As the leader of a great party, he ranks the mightiest—he was born to command. He is not a learned man, but sufficiently so for all practical purposes, and his knowledge of men and the world is consummate. His sympathies and feelings are all with the people; and he has a stronger hold upon their affections, I firmly believe, than any man living. Of course, too, he has violent opinions; necessarily arising out of his public course in advocating and opposing measures which divide party lines. His temper is quick; he has a great deal of system both in public and private affairs, and has one of the best conducted plantations in the whole West. This results from that plain good sense, for which he is so pre-eminent, and which enables him to adapt himself to all the purposes of life. All of his great abilities are of an available character. He never soars up in the air after intangible objects, nor wanders in the mazes of metaphysical abstractions. He is brilliant, but his brilliancy guides and instructs, it does not dazzle or mislead.—*N. Y. News.*

GRAND PROCESSION OF LOKIES.

'No eye hath seen such scare crows. Nay, and the villagers marched white with the legs too, as if they had gynes on; for indeed I had the most of them out of prison.'—*Henry IV. a. 4, s. 2.*

The quiet people of this city were much annoyed on Wednesday evening by a band of rowdies, said to be the locofoco party of this city, marching through the street, 'two and two, Newgate fashion,' by the light of a couple of torches, and the music of the Callithumpian band. For our own part we are not willing to believe that so many ugly looking ragamuffins could be found among them; neither do we believe that the locofocos of this city, after the recent temperance reformation, would be guilty of such gross debauchery as these rowdies were after their hideous yells had died away in the streets, and were confined within the classic walls of Tammany. If, however, the miserable, dirty, yelling, drunken creatures aforesaid, were in reality the locofoco party of the city of Troy, we sincerely pity them. For who are more deserving of pity than those whose squalid deformity, the result of a life of vice and intemperance, renders them a revolting spectacle to the moral and well-behaved portion of society.—*Troy Whig.*

Don't handle them so severely Mr. Whig, as though they were guilty of a new crime. It's just the way they have always done—just the way they do in these diggings—that's their way of 'crouching.'

The following announcement of a vast improvement by a new modification of mechanical power must, we should think, attract very generally public attention:—*Troy Whig.*

ELECTRO MAGNETIC LOCOMOTIVE.—Translated for the National Intelligence, from the *Echo du Monde*, savant No. 653, Paris, 4th Aug. 1841.

A letter has been received from Leipzig, dated 22d July, stating that Mr. Lewis G. Stocher, a mechanic of that city, has just finished an Electro Magnetic Locomotive, the greatest part of which is constructed after Mr. Wagner's plan, and which has been purchased by the German Diet. This Locomotive is of seven horse power, and will draw three cars full of passengers. It costs about \$1000 instead of \$7500, the cost of a common steam locomotive; the supply for it amounts to not more than 60 cents per day.

The experiments which have been made with Mr. Stocher's locomotive on the railroad between Leipzig and Dresden left nothing to be desired.

FOREIGN.

From the Boston Times.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANIA.

The fears which we entertained for the safety of the Britania Steamship, were happily dispelled at one o'clock to-day, [Nov. 8] by the telegraphic signal announcing that she had come in sight in the bay. At 3 o'clock we had the satisfaction to see her come safely to the wharf in East Boston, where her arrival was greeted by a crowd of spectators, who have for some days been kept in anxious suspense by her non-appearance. She left Liverpool on the 21st of last month, and has been seventeen days on her passage. She reached Halifax on the 4th, and encountered heavy gales on the passage, and thick foggy weather on her approach to the coast.

The British parliament has been prorogued to the 11th November.

An insurrection has taken place in Spain. Gen. O'Donnell, Captain General in Navarre and the Basque provinces, has raised the standard of revolt and captured the important fortress of Pampeluna. Disturbances have also broken out in Madrid. These proceedings are ascribed to the intrigues of the French government.

Details of the recent occurrences in China have reached England. It was the opinion there, that the labor of beating the Chinese would have to be performed the second time.

The intelligence of the commencement of McLeod's trial had reached England.

There was an enormous rise of the river Thames on the 17th of October and the two or three following days, upwards of 10,000 houses and stores were laid under water, and property to an immense amount destroyed.

A meteor of unusual size, being as big as a tun according to some accounts, fell near Bethune, in the Pas de Calis, France, making a rushing noise like the passage of a hurricane.

CHINA.

From the London Star of Oct. 17.

Sir H. Pottinger, the new Plenipotentiary, was expected to reach Hong Kong in August. According to a report of the instructions given to him by Lord Palmerston, he is to demand 15 millions of dollars for the seized opium, the whole of the expenses of the war and the Hong debts.

The cost of the opium is to be paid at once, the remainder in instalments within five years, with the interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. He is to negotiate with no Mandarin who does not hold plenary powers from the Emperor; to insist upon having a British Envoy at Peking, with the right of holding direct communication with the Emperor in person; to demand the opening of a trade at all the principal ports in the Chinese seas, with the right of Great Britain to purchase land and build a factory in each; and, finally, to make known to the Emperor that England will permanently occupy Hong Kong, for the protection of her trade.

Further than this nothing of importance has been reported by this arrival.

The later arrival of the Great Western adds nothing of particular interest to the above, except accounts of the increasing distress of the poor in England.

From the Savannah Republican, Oct. 26.

Good News from Florida Once More. The U. S. steamer Gen. Taylor, Capt. Gilham, arrived last evening from Florida. From a passenger we learn that Tiger and most of his band, about 100 Indians, have been induced by Aligator to come in at Tampa, where they are safe under the care of Col. Worth. It will be recollected that Aligator is one of the Indians recently arrived in the Territory from Arkansas, for the purpose of inducing his brethren to emigrate to that country.

We learn from the St. Augustine News of Friday last, a copy of which was received by the Gen. Taylor, that Capt. M. S. Howe, of 2d Dragoons, indicted some time since for manslaughter, has been tried by the Superior Court and acquitted. The trial lasted seven days.

Shipment of Two Hundred and Fifty Indians, including Cochochee and his Entire Band. We have information from Tampa Bay to the 14th inst. which may be relied on, stating that Colonel Worth had shipped 250 Indians to the West, including Cochochee and his entire band, Hospiatkee and 85 of his band, and a considerable portion of Halleck's people; and that arrangements are in rapid progress for extensive and energetic winter operations, to follow up the active summer campaign with which our present indefatigable commanding officer has 'astonished the natives'—for really, he has allowed them 'no rest for the soles of their feet,' or permitted them 'a local habitation,' since he has had the conduct of movements against them. Truly, there is now cause to rejoice in the apparently well founded anticipation that the disastrous war which has laid and kept waste for a painfully protracted period, some of the fairest portions of our Territory, is drawing near its close, and that it will be terminated in time to enable those of our citizens who have been driven by it from their homes to return to them in season for the next year's crop, and that we may soon indulge in the exulting and joyous exclamation, of live again Florida!—*St. Augustine News.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Con. & Eng.

New Jersey. Col. Webb of New Jersey is herself again. The disorganizers, after the fashion of the Kilkenny cats, have destroyed each other. Their reign of anarchy has lasted some six days. The mountain has been in labor, and brought forth not even a Scott. Wm. Pennington, our noble Whig Governor, has again triumphed over the destructives. The question to hold a joint meeting for the election of Governor, &c., was decided this morning in Council, says 12, nays 6. The redoubtable T. W. Scott, of the 'Forty and Two Argument,' finding three honorable Loco Senators voting in the affirmative, made a virtue of necessity, and voted for the resolution.

Walnuts. We wonder that our farmers pay so little attention to the cultivation of the Shellbark tree. The wood is valuable enough to pay for its growth and the nuts are among the most delicious that can be gathered in any land. They readily bring a dollar a bushel. We understand that on one farm in this town there are five hundred bushels. Another farmer sold at one time seventy-five bushels at seventy-five cents a bushel, and the purchaser was to gather them. There is surely some profit in the crop at this rate.—*Barre Gaz.*

A Delicate Compliment.—Fonteuille was once asked the difference between a woman and a clock; he instantly replied "a clock serves to point out hours, but a woman makes us forget them."

Vermont Legislature.

Thursday, Nov. 4.

SENATE. Geological Survey. The bill providing for this object was read a third time, and after debate by Messrs. Dana, Wooster, and Sheldon it was passed yeas 24, nays 3. Mr. Sheldon said he did not know that his constituents were in favor of the bill. Be that as it might, we ought even to go ahead of public opinion, when convinced that a measure is of great public utility. The interest in the survey was numerous and important. Those of science, of manufactures and of agriculture, and the latter to the mass of the people is especially important. The expense of a survey, he believed, would be more than saved, by the prevention of unsuccessful experiments, incompetent judges upon minerals, that experienced geologists know would not defray the expense of mining. The paramount object of the bill was to promote the interests of agriculture, in developing resources, ascertaining the nature of our soils, and was best adapted to improvement; it met his hearty approval.

Bill. To abolish capital punishment. Mr. Eaton of W. advocated the passage of the bill in the belief that the dictates of mercy and the demands of justice required the abolishment of capital punishment. Should experience prove the measure unwise or unsafe, it could readily be repealed. Mr. E. further stated his views at some length, on the ground that self-destruction was unjustifiable only in self defence, when in our power, the life of an enemy should be secured—self-defence then ceased to operate. Such a case of the murderer, when in the hands of the government, his life should be spared, though his guilt should be restrained. The yeas and nays decided the bill was referred to a third reading, yeas 1, nays 18.

HOUSE. Resolution. By Mr. Fager, to bill to be introduced after Friday, save by committee; dismissed 98 to 50.

Reports. By committee on banks, bill in addition to chap. 78th R. S. (empowering bank commissions to apply to Court of Chancery to close concerned banks whose charters have expired or are annulled) ordered to be engrossed. By General Committee, bill relating to the militia, [a general bill, making several material alterations in the militia system, as to returns, courts martial and the organization of independent companies as active militia, not exceeding 6000 men, the enrolled militia to do no service except specially ordered.] made the order for this afternoon and 300 copies ordered to be printed. By committee of claims, bill to pay N. Lovely and co. \$149.98, ordered to be engrossed.

North Eastern Boundary Question. Mr. Cuts called up the resolutions of the Senate on this subject, and they were amended and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives, that we heartily respond to the sentiments contained in the resolutions from the states of Maine and New Hampshire, above referred to. [Referred to the report of the committee.]

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government to prosecute the settlement of the North-eastern Boundary question without any unnecessary delay.

Resolved, That whilst we deprecate a war with Great Britain, as a great national evil, and to be resorted to only in case of stern necessity, and whilst we recommend to the government of the United States a conciliatory, yet firm and decided course, on this subject, yet if such course fail, we pledge ourselves to sustain the authorities of the Union in maintaining their rights with all the resources in our power.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be and hereby is requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing report and resolutions to the Governors of the States of Maine and New Hampshire, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

SENATE. Resolution, by Mr. Crawford, that the committee on banks be directed to inquire and report what measures should be taken in relation to the Bank of Bennington, adopted.

HOUSE. The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the bill fixing time when the bill shall go into effect—1st Jan.

Grand List. The House proceeded to consider the listing bill, when the amendments reported by the committee of the whole were concurred in, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Geological Survey. A bill was received from the Senate, providing for a geological survey of the state [differing from the House bill in this, that the survey is not to take place until the state has received the instalment of the proceeds of the public lands, out of which the expense is to be paid; ordered to a second reading, 111 to 89, read a second time and ordered to third reading. Adj.]

SENATE. Resolution, from the House, for the collection of the school fund, &c., amended on motion of Mr. Crawford, and passed.

HOUSE. Resolution. For adjournment on Tuesday next; amended by inserting Thursday morning next, and laid on the table.

Reports. By General Committee, the Senate bill providing for the receipt of the proceeds of the public lands, and it was made the order for Monday afternoon; bill in alteration of sec. 59 chap. 68 R. S. and was ordered to third reading. By committee on agriculture, a substitute for bill giving a bounty on wheat. The new bill appropriates \$5000 annually from the land fund, to be distributed among county agricultural societies for premiums to encourage agriculture, and the mechanic arts, and requires the several county societies to raise a sum for premiums equal to one fourth appropriated to each by this bill. The bill and substitute were made the order for Tuesday morning.

Grand List.

On motion of Mr. Rice of S. the House considered the listing bill, when Mr. R. substantially renewed his motion of amendment made yesterday; agreed to—Mr. Keith moved to commit for amendment by striking out the assessment of manufactures for their utility, on the ground that their capital stock and machinery is assessed for taxation; negatived. The question recurred on the passage of the bill, when

Mr. Premiss of Irasburgh addressed the floor against the passage of the bill. He objected to the abstract doctrine or the faculty tax; and particularly objected to the adoption of the principle in this bill, of which all the property one acquired was to be taxed. It was extremely unequal in its operation; while the humble and poor mechanic by this bill was taxed both for his faculty and the property he acquires, the merchant and the innkeeper, however rich, was entirely exempt from the faculty tax. The same species of inequality and injustice existed as to real and personal estates. The bill authorized a deduction of all debt